

Routes to tour in Germany

The Nibelungen Route



German roads will get you there — to the Odenwald woods, for instance, where events in the Nibelungen saga, the mediaeval German heroic epic, are said to have taken place. Sagas may have little basis in reality, but these woods about 30 miles south of Frankfurt could well have witnessed gaiety and tragedy in days gone by. In Worms, on the left bank of the Rhine, people lived 5,000 years ago. From the 5th century AD the kings of Burgundy held court there, going hunting in the Odenwald.

With a little imagination you can feel yourself taken back into the past and its tales and exploits. Drive from Wertheim on the Main via Miltenberg and Amorbach to Michelstadt, with its 15th century half-timbered *Rathaus*. Cross the Rhine after Bensheim and take a look at the 11th to 12th century Romanesque basilica in Worms.

Visit Germany and let the Nibelungen Route be your guide.

- 1 The Hagen Monument in Worms
- 2 Miltenberg
- 3 Odenwald
- 4 Michelstadt
- 5 Wertheim

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Beethovenstrasse 69, D-6000 Frankfurt/M.



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Kohl: Berlin issue will not be forgotten in Moscow

Chancellor Kohl has tried to allay Western fears that Bonn might be becoming excessively keen about its warming links with the Soviet Union. He said in a television interview that his planned visit to Moscow should not raise hopes too high. Bonn would insist to Moscow that West Berlin, which has been a sticking point between East and West since the war, be included in all sectors of German-Soviet cooperation. This article, which appeared in the Berlin daily, *Der Tagesspiegel*, looks at Kohl's visit and what it might mean for the city of Berlin and for the Western allies, for Bonn itself and for the Soviet Union.

Chancellor Kohl says that not too much should be expected from his coming visit to Moscow. This is a change of mind. He had previously said that his visit might mark the beginning of a new chapter in German-Soviet relations.

Now he has warned in a televised interview that it would be wrong to expect too much. The change of mind isn't primarily for domestic consumption. Great expectations in this country are just the thing that might throw a scare into our allies, who may feel worried that Bonn might be tempted to go it alone in Moscow.

Bonn's friends are already afraid that it sees as established facts the hopes that have been placed in Mr Gorbachov's policy. So the Chancellor's aim was to dispel these doubts.

His words in no way detracted from the actual significance of the visit. The Chancellor will naturally be tested to see what view of its own Bonn has on the further development of East-West ties and whether they are in keeping with those of the Western alliance.

As for improvements in bilateral relations, especially in the economic sector, Bonn must already face the fact that the Soviet Union expects more than can readily be delivered.

The Chancellor sought to offset a further worry in his interview. Fears had, he said, occasionally been voiced that the Federal government might, in its bid to intensify relations with the Soviet Union, pay too little heed to Berlin.

It might even see the Berlin problem as a drawback to the new relationship envisaged between Bonn and Moscow.

Herr Kohl countered such fears by giving an assurance that Bonn would insist on Berlin being included in all sectors of German-Soviet cooperation.

To ignore or set aside the problem would certainly make it more difficult to arrive at wide-ranging improvements in relations between Bonn and Moscow.

In making these comments the Chancellor was, in part, responding to an overt signal made by the three Western Allies.

It was no coincidence that at the very moment when preparations for the Chancellor's visit were under way in Bonn and Moscow, the United States, Britain and France reminded Moscow of the Berlin initiative they proposed last December, telling the Soviet Foreign Ministry they would welcome a reply soon.

This was also to be taken as a sign that the three Western Allies expected the Bonn government to lend their initiative political support within the framework of its bilateral ties with Moscow.

The German Foreign Office has so far sounded a wait-and-see note of reservation about the Allied initiative, but this has not gone unnoticed in Western capitals.

Interests evidently differ. It is not just that Bonn prefers to tread carefully where the Berlin problem is concerned.

If practical improvements can be achieved for Berlin the Federal government would naturally prefer to make them out to be the result of its own efforts and of the improvement in bilateral ties with Moscow for which it can claim much of the credit.

The Allies for their part would like to make sure, as they put it in the memorandum they submitted to Moscow on 29 December 1987, that improvements must arguably be negotiated mainly with East Germany, although the Soviet Union will naturally retain and uphold its responsibility.

For this reason Moscow feels there is no need for special talks on Berlin over and above the regular contacts between the Four Powers in the city.

The Soviet Union fails to appreciate that it constantly poses a Berlin problem of its own by making difficulties over the inclusion of Berlin, agreed in principle, in agreements and treaties between the Four Powers in the city.

The Western powers are not yet working on the assumption that the Soviet Union will decline the invitation to share responsibility for practical improvements to the situation as it prevails in Berlin.

They hope the Soviet Union will be prepared, at the very least in some sectors, to hold talks with the three Western Allies.

It however still remains to be seen whether this assessment of Soviet interests, based as it is on Moscow having no wish to give offence to America, Britain or France at this stage of international relations, is an accurate one.

It will certainly be interesting to see when the Soviet Union sees fit to reply to the Western powers, especially in view of the present attempt to improve relations between itself and the Federal Republic.

It is quite clear that the Chancellor's forthcoming visit to Moscow will entail Berlin problems that call for close coordination between Bonn and the three Western powers.

(Der Tagesspiegel, Berlin, 7 August 1988)



News from Russia

Chancellor Helmut Kohl (right) with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher outside the Chancellor's holiday home on the Wolfgangsee, near Salzburg, in Austria. Genscher was reporting on his visit to Moscow.

(Photo: AP)

has eliminated Berlin as an international problem.

Federal Republic. The inference to be drawn is that the Soviet Union basically wants to make the *de facto* incorporation of West Berlin in East-West cooperation subject to a gradual approximation to the Soviet interpretation of Berlin's legal status, an interpretation that was not entirely nullified by the Four-Power Agreement.

This inference would be even more compelling if the Soviet Union were to rule out Four-Power talks on a possible improvement of the situation in Berlin as a precursor to corresponding agreements between the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic.

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■ WORLD AFFAIRS

The Middle East: Hussein's West Bank move gives PLO another chance

Only in fairy tales do kings generally give their kingdoms away, and then only, as a rule, when a worthy suitor for an only daughter appears on the scene.

In the fairy tale the king then says: "Thou shall have my daughter's hand in marriage and half my realm over which to reign."

What is lost in terms of real estate is to all intents and purposes offset by dynastic continuity: it all stays in the family.

King Hussein of Jordan did not keep to this golden rule of the Brothers Grimm fairy tales in renouncing his carefully tended claim to the "West Bank" in favour of his old rival and political arch-enemy, the PLO.

"We respect," he said, "the wish of the PLO, as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, to part company with us as an independent state."

This separate state, he said in a brief and dramatic televised address, "will be set up in the occupied Palestinian territories once they have been liberated."

"Inshallah," he added, "God willing."

His Sunday speech deserves the epithet "historic" regardless of this consideration. At one fell swoop he changed the seemingly fixed terms on which peace in the Middle East might be



ference denoting the PLO as the "sole legitimate representative" of the Palestinian people.

But in practice he has staunchly upheld the 24 April 1950 annexation decision establishing the Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan on both sides of the river.

His brother, Crown Prince Hassan, took great care to ensure that the West Bank remained "crown land" after the Israeli occupation.

Since 1967 the salaries of 13,000 West Bank civil servants have continued to be paid by Amman.

West Bank Palestinians who wanted to travel abroad did so with a Jordanian passport.

Whenever the PLO has overstepped the mark in staking its claim to power its fighters have been ruthlessly decimated, as in "Black September" 1970.

During US Secretary of State Shultz's luckless Middle East mission King Hussein seemed to have decided once and for all in favour of the "Greater Jordan" solution, and with it a bid to include the PLO in a joint delegation at the negotiating table.

He has now put an end to this era, and done so in no uncertain terms, even though the "little king" may still plan to play a "role" in the West Bank, as his loyal supporters in Amman strongly hint.

An ambitious \$1.3bn development programme has been scrapped and the Jordanian Parliament, with 50 per cent of its members appointed to represent West Bank constituencies, has been dissolved.

The reasons for this about-turn are self-evident. They all indicate that Hussein would prefer to remain the undisputed king of Jordan than to continue to hear the time-bomb of Palestinian nationalism ticking away in his palace.

It began to tick, and to tick audibly, last December when the *intifada*, or Palestinian uprising, began in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank.

The Israeli army may still have the situation under control but King Hussein is no longer the master of the situation: that is the decisive signal transmitted by the eight-month-old situation.

Even if the Israelis were to withdraw tomorrow, the West Bank would be a Trojan horse for Hussein, with 80,000 militant Palestinian supporters of the PLO who, together with their Transjordanian brethren, making up half the population of the country, would constitute an overwhelming majority.

In his speech King Hussein indirectly referred to this lethal threat to his rule in mentioning the "holy duty" to maintain "national unity" at any cost.

In other words, what does he stand to gain from resuming control over Jericho and Nablus if Amman itself would then be called into question?

His announcement on the "abolition of administrative and legal ties between the two banks" was not really made for the sake of Palestine; it was a matter of sheer survival. It has certainly put paid

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What King Hussein proclaimed is, broadly speaking, a legal version of the general public's *Olne mitch* or "Count me out".

For 20 years, ever since the West Bank was occupied by Israel in the Six Days War, all peace plans have assigned the leading role to King Hussein.

He, and not PLO leader Yasser Arafat, was in one way or another to be the negotiating partner. That was the precondition openly proclaimed in Jerusalem and Washington and tacitly acknowledged in major Arab capitals.

Regardless of pro-PLO rhetoric, no one wanted a third state alongside Israel and Transjordan in the former British mandate territory of Palestine, extending as it did from the Mediterranean to the borders of Iraq and Saudi Arabia.

That is why the Arab states tacitly accepted the "illegal" annexation of the West Bank by Hussein's grandfather, Abdullah.

King Hussein has always paid the Palestinian cause lip service and formally acknowledged the resolution approved at the Arab League's 1974 Rabat con-

ference.

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The Supreme Soviet's decision to release Mathias Rust, the young German who flew a private plane through Soviet air defences to land on Red Square in Moscow, was taken shrewdly and reached at the right time.

The Kremlin must be excused for officially withholding for several days the news of his release from the Soviet media.

In Rust's native Germany it may have been headline news, but there was no reason why Moscow should publicise his release and recall memories of his daredevil exploit.

Everything that needed to be said about Rust, his family, his motives and the laughing stock a German teenager made of Soviet air defences has already been said.

He was sentenced to four years' hard labour a year ago, and it was a lenient sentence, given what might have happened as a result of his irresponsible misconduct.

What did happen was that the Defence Minister of a superpower was dismissed (no matter who stood to benefit as a result).

Whether Rust's flight did Mr Gorbachev's domestic and external policy more good than bad by cutting the militancy of Soviet power down to size for a moment in time is a point worth considering.

Perestroika, if it survives, may one day dictate a footnote on this point to the history of Mr Gorbachev's term of office in the Kremlin.

Rust served less than a quarter of his sentence and spent no time whatever in a labour camp. He owes this leniency to affairs of state.

The Russians were keen to settle the issue in advance of a proposed boom in ties with Bonn. Chancellor Kohl's visit to Moscow was not to be overshadowed by unfulfilled wishes.

Soviets pick shrewd moment to release Red Square pilot

ing so readily given sign of goodwill from Moscow, Soviet sensitivity must not be underrated in this instance. Were Rust to tour the country with his tale of how he cocked a snook at the Soviet

For weeks Rust's name was of considerable domestic emotional value a year ago. Sympathy, sporting admiration and a kind of amazed shoulder-patting prevailed for a while over criticism of the dangerous irresponsibility of his prank. They were, of course, the only reason why politicians of all persuasions interceded on his behalf with the Kremlin leaders. Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher was able to report to Chancellor Kohl, on holiday in Austria, the success of his latest discreet soundings on Rust's behalf in the Soviet capital. So he can lay claim to pride of place in the efforts made by many to secure Rust's release. The circumstances were admittedly more favourable than ever, with the Kremlin facing more important issues. Herr Genscher lost no time in making use of the opportunity. Even so, and despite the seem-

ingly so readily given sign of goodwill from Moscow, Soviet sensitivity must not be underrated in this instance. Were Rust to tour the country with his tale of how he cocked a snook at the Soviet

lot no-one can prevent the thunderclap that sounded when he landed on Red Square from echoing now he is back home.

Whether he is allowed to keep his pilot's licence cannot depend solely on his evident ability at the controls of a Cessna.

It must be made clear to him and his public that, understandably pleased though we may be about his release, this prank was not just a venial sin.

The risk he ran assumed political proportions. There must be no recurrence of this political aspect.

The sooner the inevitable hue and cry over his release subsides, the better.

Fredrik Kenna

(General-Anziger, Bonn, 4 August 1988)



A hero comes home... Mathias Rust disembarks in Frankfurt. (Photo: AP)

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Will it officially and convincingly ab-

■ SECURITY

Asymmetric disarmament the key to reaching a balance in conventional forces

This article was written for the Bonn daily, *Die Welt*, by the Minister of Defence, Rupert Scholz.

Discussion on disarmament, arms control and new security structures in Europe is gathering momentum.

The security of Western Europe cannot be guaranteed without an effective arsenal of nuclear weapons.

In the final analysis, as opposed to conventional weapons nuclear weapons are above all political weapons which make warfare impossible, since they expose the aggressor right from the outset to the risk of his own internal destruction.

The Warsaw Pact still possesses superior strength in terms of troop and weaponry levels.

It has a particularly striking superiority over Nato forces in tanks and artillery and it has retained its surprise-attack and invasion capabilities. Irrespective of the positive political signals from Moscow the existing military disparities are still unacceptable.

Even under Gorbachov the Soviet Union has consistently continued to increase conventional armament, even extending previous superiorities.

The level of armament, the spatial and temporal deployment structures and the continuingly offensively-based military doctrine pose an unchanged threat to Western Europe and underline the need for effective disarmament agreements.

These factors necessitate the speedy start to the planned conference on conventional arms control in Europe.

Gorbachov's most recent remarks give reason for some optimism about such negotiations; but despite this, people should be realistic and remain rational.

Yet many people, especially in the Federal Republic of Germany, are not being realistic.

They are tending to let euphoric sentiment and thoughtless visions displace realistic analyses and a clear definition of longer-range nuclear weapons.

Some people apparently believe that disarmament and greater security can be achieved with words alone.

In the vital field of security, disarmament and arms control, however, action speaks louder — and hopefully faster — than words.

Notions such as that of a "security partnership" between West and East and, as formulated in particular during discussions between the SPD and the SED (the East Berlin party), of special militarily thinned-out zones in Central Europe (especially of a nuclear-free zone) in Central Europe, as suggested by the SPD and SED in particular, expose the country to a truly irresponsible security risk and lowers the warfare threshold.

Even though the creation of such zones do not necessarily represent the first step towards an irresponsible neutrality they would clearly jeopardise the security of the West and in particular of Germany.

The Federal Republic of Germany, which is literally a frontline state both in the East-West conflict and in the division of Europe, must continue to insist on the direct and total protection of its territory by the entire western alliance — through the concept of forward defence.

It embodies US and Israeli hopes of not needing to negotiate directly with the PLO.

King Hussein's partial abdication has enabled the PLO to achieve the greatest political victory in its history. Will it prove capable of putting this triumph to good use?

It must try to ensure that this territory is not regarded and treated as a military zone of inferior quality.

Will it officially and convincingly ab-

duce the destruction of Israel, and thereby play the ball into Jerusalem's court, irresistibly forcing Israel to recognise the PLO as a negotiating partner?

The course of events so far in the Middle East tragedy makes this seem less than likely.

The PLO has so far made a mess of every opportunity it has been given of making political capital out of a favourable turn of events.

Will it officially and convincingly ab-

duce threat. Reductions of this kind would only make the western alliance even more inferior; there would not only be a disproportionate increase in the superiority of the eastern side, but also a de facto perpetuation of the current imbalance.

Before equal reductions are considered, therefore, existing imbalances must be eliminated, which means scaling down the force levels of the Warsaw Pact to — or at least somewhere near — Nato levels.

Alongside the fields of nuclear and conventional disarmament there is a third priority field, the enforcement of a ban on chemical weapons.

The ease with which agreement is reached in theory on this problem contrasts markedly with the difficulties involved regarding verification in this field.

The storage and production of conventional chemical weapons are already difficult to control. What is more, the new technologies of the binary C-weapons mean that the corresponding chemical warfare agents only exist directly after the weapon has been fired.

Nevertheless, the search for effective control mechanisms in this field must continue.

Mutual security in Europe, however, requires more than just disarmament. Disarmament can only lead to more security if the above-mentioned requirements are met.

True mutual security in Europe is only possible on the basis of general political deterrence.

In this sense disarmament policy can only be a part of a more general policy of deterrence; it cannot replace it.

Even if populist or all too visionary opinion refuses to accept the fact, security problems in Europe will persist as long as political tension continues in a divided Europe.

The best way to achieve effective disarmament, therefore, is to follow the path towards effective deterrence.

Security in Europe is not only based on military factors, but also on general political, economic and, in particular, humanitarian factors.

There would be neither security nor armament problems in an undivided Europe, in which all people could exchange ideas and information and in which all people could practice their fundamental civil and human rights and determine their own future.

In this sense the policy of disarmament is embedded in the overall framework of a policy of general political deterrence, of more intense dialogue in East-West relations, and of a policy which leads to the universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

There can be no talk of true and stable deterrence, for example, as long as shots are fired in Germany at people who seek nothing other than to make use of their right of freedom of movement.

Political deterrence basically starts at the level of each individual, of each European and his right to self-determination.

Support for freedom, self-determination and independence, therefore, represents the guiding motto for a policy of Europe.

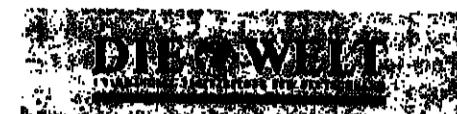
If true progress is made in this field many of the problems of European security would take care of themselves.

In conceptual terms this means that the West's policy of deterrence, security and disarmament must be based on a broad foundation — a foundation which the people in Eastern Europe expect us to safeguard and respect.

Rupert Scholz
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, Munich, 16 July 1988)

■ PEOPLE IN POLITICS

After two months, the Engholm style begins to assert itself in Kiel



Björn Engholm has been Prime Minister of Schleswig-Holstein for two months; he was swept into power in a landslide election after the Barschel affair.

(Christian Democratic Premier Uwe Barschel was accused of Watergate-style dirty tricks in last year's election campaign, resigned under pressure and was found dead in his Geneva hotel room.)

Social Democrat Engholm has yet to warm to the idea of being formally addressed as *Herz Ministerpräsident* and he strongly dislikes the abbreviation MP.

He is busy making a personal mark in his approach to the job and studiously avoiding even in minor details the habits of his predecessor.

A wall-size work of art entitled *The Spider in Its Net* is the most striking item of furniture in the new Premier's office.

It was made of branches and lengths of wool by students at a Kiel art college. They presented it to him with a dedication hoping he would master his job, never lose track of the thread and not miss out a single knot.

They review the situation, decide on deadlines for important appointments, coordinate and plan.

Two members of the team come from Hamburg and are "imports," as it were (although Hamburg is only 60 miles south of Kiel).

Herr Wessels, a journalist, used to work for the *Hamburger Abendblatt*. Frau Meier-Reimer was in charge of the office of Hamburg's Mayor Klaus von Dohnanyi until he resigned shortly after

Barschel, where Dr Barschel stayed. Herr Engholm prefers to stay in a comfortable city-centre hotel, the Kiel's Kaufmann, and would soon have a small, top-floor apartment in the former official residence of ex-Premier, now Federal Finance Minister, Gerhard Stoltenberg in up-market Düsseldorf, near the *Landesbank*.

The new head of government and his associates are preparing for a lengthier spell in office. They have already set their sights on the next assembly elections, to be held in spring 1992, and plan to win as convincingly as they did this time.

Strategic political and personnel planning is masterminded from the State Chancellery, where in State Secretary Stephan Pöhl Herr Engholm has a sound man with legal training to run his government machinery.

Herr Pöhl gained wide-ranging administrative experience in long years at the Chancellor's Office in Bonn under Willy Brandt and Helmut Schmidt, then as deputy head of the *Verfassungsschutz*, or domestic intelligence and counter-espionage agency, in Cologne.

At least once a week Engholm and Pöhl confer with Herbert Wessels, the *Land* government spokesman, Barbara Meier-Reimer, in charge of the Prime Minister's office, and Christiane Flick, his personal assistant.

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Keeping track of the threads . . . Engholm in office.
(Photo: Jens Hinrichsen)

people as possible. He has instructed his Cabinet of four women and six men to meet the people at least once a week in a capacity unconnected with their department.

Let the Arts Minister visit Orenstein & Koppel, the Lübeck mechanical engineering firm, or the Agriculture Minister have something to do with the arts. Some members of his Cabinet are reported still to be having difficulty in this direction.

Yet meeting the people does not, as Herr Engholm sees it, mean plain speaking of the kind that is usual among Social Democrats.

He has begun to set store by a little more distance and to draw a clear distinction between Prime Minister and

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Horst Teitschik, Helmut Kohl's chief adviser on foreign and security affairs, is preparing the Chancellor's visit to Moscow.

He has met government officials and central committee secretaries from Warsaw Pact countries. He consults German industrialists and bankers. He telephones Soviet ambassador Yuli Kvitsinski.

Teitschik, a 48-year-old political scientist, is more than the Chancellor's adviser. He formulates Herr Kohl's foreign policy for him. He gathers information from other capitals. He receives visitors keen to learn the Chancellor's opinion.

Even Social Democrats who have worked for years to oust the Christian Democrats in Schleswig-Holstein must first grow used to their new role in office and on the government benches in the state assembly.

A fresh start means more to Björn Engholm, 48, than just the implementation of Social Democratic policies. He is keen to set aside associations with the Barschel affair.

He comes from Lübeck but naturally now has to spend more of his time in Kiel, the state capital, which is about 60 miles away.

But he will hear nothing of using the apartment in the upper storey of the *Landesbank*, the former Imperial Naval Academy and now seat of the *Land* gov-

The finger on the pulse of the world



Refugee from Sudetenland . . . Horst Teitschik.
(Photo: archives)

competence and his loyalty. When Herr Kohl's career seemed to be on the brink of eclipse as leader of the Opposition,

Horst Teitschik stood by him as head of the CDU/CSU parliamentary party leader's office, often taking the caning for his boss, who hasn't forgotten.

Herr Teitschik joined the CDU via the RCDS, or Christian Democratic Students' Union, which he led in Berlin.

He is self-confident enough, and sufficiently shrewd — to know his own limitations. He has never seen himself as a civil servant who merely does his duty.

He grew up in Bavaria, where he and his family arrived after the war as Sudeten German refugees from Czechoslovakia.

He was at the time one of four brothers. Three years ago there was a rumour that he was going to take over a (Bavarian) CSU seat in the Bundestag. He dismissed the idea as a practical joke.

He has been Helmut Kohl's speechwriter since 1972. Herr Kohl wanted him to continue as speechwriter at the Chancellor's Office. He refused. He wanted to head the department in charge of foreign and intra-German affairs, development policy and external security.

He feels he has been out of the job since his student days. At the Otto Suhr Institute of political science in Berlin, where he worked, at one stage as an assistant to Professor Richard Löwenthal, a well-known Social Democrat, he wrote a thesis about the Sino-Soviet conflict.

He pointed out that the Soviets supported the Communists in the Greek civil war, made demands on Turkey for

■ PERSPECTIVE

Forty years since the first hesitant steps towards nationhood in the free world



Forty years ago, the Western powers realised that they could not solve the German problem with the Soviet Union. So they proposed that a national assembly work out a constitution for West Germany, the zone occupied by the United States, Britain and France. This eventually led to the composition of *Grundgesetz*, Basic Law. Gerd Ressing looks back for *Rheinischer Merkur* Christ & Welt.

tails of which were elaborated by Harry Dexter White) was already personally rejected by Roosevelt on 22 September, 1944.

Despite his low opinion of the German national character Roosevelt was persuaded by the opponents of Morgenstern's plan that the complete de-industrialisation and agrarianisation of Central Europe would only lead to the imperialisation of the continent and might thus make it easier for the Soviet Union to move in at some stage in the future.

Nevertheless, the spirit of the plan lived on. In particular, the rejection of any fraternisation between Americans and Germans found its expression in the Directive JCS 1067 for the American military administration.

A second conference in the Niederschloss hunting lodge on 21 and 22 July led to the definite acceptance of the London conference proposals.

In his memoirs Konrad Adenauer, who later became chairman of the Parliamentary Council with its 65 representatives from various political parties, recalled that it was intended as a makeshift arrangement.

The *Land* Premiers informed the three military governors of the western allies of their approval on 20 and 26 July, 1948.

ders, and views on an Occupation Statute. The response of the *Land* Premiers was generally positive.

Nevertheless, they were not as pleased about the allied initiative as American military governor, General Lucius D. Clay had expected.

The conference host, Rhineland-Palatinate Premier Peter Altmeier, announced that, despite general acceptance of the initiative, no-one wanted a "west state" based on a constitutional national assembly.

Instead, the *Land* leaders recommended setting up a "Parliamentary Council" composed of elected representatives from the *Land* assemblies to work out a "Basic Law."

The Premiers wanted to avoid going down in history as the "dividers" of the nation.

This meeting in Koblenz coined the concepts which were to accompany the western German state along its road to democratic development.

A second conference in the Niederschloss hunting lodge on 21 and 22 July led to the definite acceptance of the London conference proposals.

In his memoirs Konrad Adenauer, who later became chairman of the Parliamentary Council with its 65 representatives from various political parties, recalled that it was intended as a makeshift arrangement.

The *Land* Premiers informed the three military governors of the western allies of their approval on 20 and 26 July, 1948.

Renewed efforts

In view of the conflicts which had already developed it seems unlikely that an all-German democratic system, which would inevitably have had western characteristics, could have developed if there had been relative consensus between all four victorious powers over the German Question.

The western allies made a renewed attempt to reach agreement with the Soviet Union on this issue during a conference between respective Foreign Ministers in Paris in May 1949.

In its own interest, however, the Communist Soviet Union wanted to return to the status laid down by the Potsdam Agreement and thus to the Morgenstern approach to solving the problem.

The Truman administration, however, had already dismissed this concept.

This was one of the results of the positive assessment of the development in Germany made by ex-president Herbert Hoover during his visits to Germany.

Gerd Ressing
(Rheinischer Merkur/Christ & Welt,
Bonn, 29 July 1988)

Continued from page 4

day he made his first government policy statement to the state assembly an entry in his official diary read: "Reception for 200 tried and trusted comrades."

On the other hand, he criticised the fact that Stalin and Molotov refused to regard Germany, which was divided into zones of occupation, as an "economic whole" and render at least some kind of service in return (for example, in the form of farm products) for the reparations.

For the Germans this meant the decisive defeat of the concept forwarded by Roosevelt's Treasury Secretary, Henry Morgenstern.

Morgenstern's Germany Plan (the de-

steiner office in Bonn to that of neighbouring Hamburg).

Herr Engholm knows well how professionally and profitably Hamburg "sells" itself in Bonn.

Schleswig-Holstein, as he sees it, has much to learn from Hamburg.

From November he will have more to do in Bonn as president, for a year, of the Bundesrat, or Upper House of the Bundestag.

In this function he will depose for Federal President Richard von Weizsäcker, with whom he has much in common.

Other *Land* heads of government are said to have been perturbed at how often Herr von Weizsäcker seems to be visiting Schleswig-Holstein.

Herr Engholm may give priority to urgent local problems, but he will be

unable to avoid foreign travel, with the emphasis on Scandinavia and Schleswig-Holstein's eastern, Baltic neighbours.

He is not interested in visiting China, which seems to be popular with many Bonn and *Land* politicians.

His first visit abroad as Prime Minister will be to Sweden, where he will be welcomed by Social Democratic Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson, successor to the late Olof Palme, who was assassinated in 1986; and by King Carl XVI Gustaf and Queen Silvia.

So the first keynotes have already shifted after two months of SPD rule in "Schleswig-Holstein" under Björn Engholm.

He will meet with his old friend Dietrich Göbel, head of the *Land* government.

He will be welcomed by the *Land* Premiers of Lower Saxony, Hesse and Thuringia.

■ IMF CONFERENCE

Over 10,000 delegates due in Berlin

The annual conference of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF) in West Berlin next month will be the biggest conference ever in Germany.

The organisers say 10,000 delegates are coming from 151 countries. This gives West Berlin the chance to establish its image as a meeting place for North-South dialogue.

The Berlin-based Aspen Institute held an international meeting to talk about what the World Bank and IMF would discuss at their meeting. The timing is probably a few years too soon for this meeting of the World Bank and the IMF to pass into history as a pioneering one.

One reason is that the international policies of the USA, without which the two special UN organisations with headquarters in Washington cannot get very far, are standing still until after the presidential election. Another is that there is still some way to go before the East Bloc can participate in the international financial system.

Several East Bloc representatives at the Aspen conference said that it was desirable that they did take part. This all depends, however, on the success of Gorbachov's *perestroika*. An American banking representative said that according to appearances there were no current new task for the international financial system. The tasks were fundamentally the same as in past years.

For the industrialised countries, this involved the maintenance of economic growth and improvements to trade balances. For the developing and East Bloc countries, apart from growth, there was the question of coping with the debt.

The breakdown of Bretton Woods continues to have its influence on every international economic conference. The World Bank and IMF were established after Bretton Woods in 1944.

An American financial expert said that attempts were continuously being made to find new structures that would permit the world economy to operate in an orderly manner.

These efforts include the regular world economic summits, the last of which took place a few weeks ago in Toronto.

It is essential that these summits should be extended to take in North-South problems.

Another participant at the Aspen Institute conference compared the situation now, in which the Americans are ceasing to be a leading economic power, with the position before the First World War when Great Britain lost its role as the dominant economic and trading nation.

The danger today is that there is no other nation prepared to fill the gap being left by the USA.

Primarily this involves a generation question. The older generation of politicians, who set up the multilateral system after the Second World War have gradually stepped down. What is lacking is a "conductor" for the future "international economic concert".

"Adjustment" will be a key word at the World Bank and IMF conference. Experts generally agree that adjustment is called for from the rich industrialised countries as well as from the indebted

third World nations.

The main task of the northern half of the world is to bring its unbalanced trade balances into order and to fight protectionist tendencies, which would only ruin the world market.

The main sufferers are the developing countries. They have a total debt of \$1.25 billion.

The Aspen Conference only touched on how this financial burden could be lifted. A banking representative pointed out that the development problem did not only involve debt.

Columbia, for instance, has faithfully followed IMF conditions without achieving economic improvement.

But the cases of South Korea and Taiwan are different. Both are former debtor nations. Today South Korea is in a position to repay debts and Taiwan has built up big international reserves.

Aspen Conference participants assessed in various ways what role, apart from the World Bank and the IMF, commercial banks could play in tackling the debt problem. The general view was that they had "burnt their fingers" too much to get involved in the Third World again to any great extent.

One participant believed that a solution of the debt problem without the involvement of the commercial banks was virtually impossible.

This speaker said that a good solution would be if the western banking system moved into specific development programmes.

One Third World representative said that the truth was that the multilateral system of the World Bank and IMF had not accomplished much to motivate the private sector to invest in the Third World to any great extent.

Another is that there is still some way to go before the East Bloc can participate in the international financial system.

The Foundation for Development and Peace, set up by Willy Brandt in Berlin, is to discuss the finances of world development in a series of public meetings.

Groups concerned with development policies, from church organisations to hard-core, left-wing militants, have met at three nationwide campaign conferences.

He said that they no longer saw the World Bank and the IMF alone as the guilty parties for the poverty of the Third World.

The Aspen Conference dealt with this hypothetical situation. The signs are that this is the way things are going — a European Community representative gave an idea of this with a glowing report about the European Single Market, which is to come into existence in 1992.

An American delegate said that the idea should not be excluded that as a reaction to the EC Single Market, which will be the largest unified market in the world, a close "North Pacific trading partnership" could come into being with the USA, Canada and eventually Mexico, on the one side of the Pacific and Japan on the other.

He said that it was hard to see how the Japanese economy could develop further in the way it has if it did not open up the American market.

A Japanese however, took the wind out of the sails of this idea, pointing out that Japan was concentrating on partnerships in the Far East.

Financial specialists from Hungary, which has been a member of the IMF since 1983 (along with Poland and Yugoslavia), brought the East Bloc as a trading partner into the discussions.

The East Bloc representatives said that the next decisive steps on the way to better economic links were: first, to make the Russian rouble convertible; and, second, the entry of the Soviet Union into the IMF.

The latter is unlikely over the next few years, but there could be better connections between East and West in this field.

Manfred Rongheimer

(Der Tagesspiegel, Berlin, 14 July 1988)

Security build up amid fears of terror strike

A series of discussions and protest

meetings are taking place as a reac-

tion to the annual conference of the

World Bank and the International

Monetary Fund in Berlin next month.

Already some hard-core left-wing ac-

tivists have withdrawn from some dis-

cussions, saying that attitudes are too

moderate.

There are undertones of violence and

it is feared that Red Army Faction

(RAF) terrorists will attack. This would

place prominent World Bank and IMF

figures in danger.

If Berlin were to become a scene of

unrest there would be danger for prominent conference participants.

Günter Rexrodt (FDP), Berlin's fin-

ance senator, has kept an especially watchful eye on the hard-core, left-wing militiamen and the Alternative Movement.

Like officials at the German anti-

espionage agency, he fears that terrorists

from the Red Army Faction (RAF) are

planning attacks and that they will be

able to operate in an area where there

are plenty of sympathisers.

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■ FILMS

Social criticism mixed into science fiction



this was what the German Film badly needed.

He was one of between 600 and 700 applicants — and one of the 12 successful ones.

At college he soon had his first shock in the practical world. Since he was a boy he had been a keen cinemagoer. He wondered "why they make films that no one wants to see."

He decided to become a film-maker himself — with the aim of making what children want to see.

He says in a biographical note that he graduated from the Film College, but he did not.

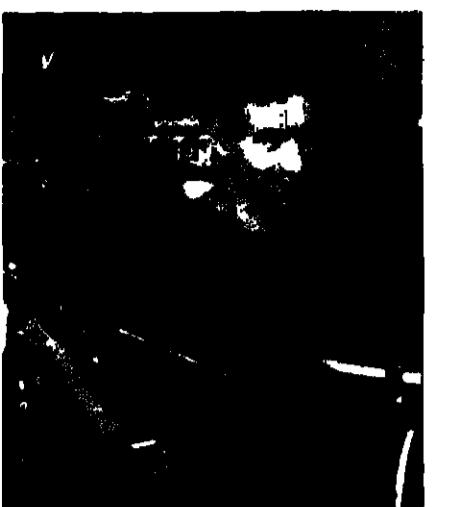
The full-length film he made for his graduation not only swallowed up DM900,000 but also a lot of time, for he became so deeply involved in the film business that he had no time for anything else.

He claims that he was not the type to swot away "for a couple of certificates." In 1980 his studies "split over into a production firm."

That was all typical of Emmerich. The graduation film he made, the second that he had shot, was called *Das Arche Noah Prinzip* and was a smash hit.

More than 200,000 paid to see it in cinemas, a science-fiction story about a Euro-American space station that meddled in the affairs of the Weather God on Earth. Many more have seen it on video.

They achieved this with animated cartoons, stop motion, models and a computer-controlled motion control camera, built by Bartholomä using the



Spells out meaning and action... film-maker Emmerich. (Photo: Centropolis)

first *Star Wars* camera as his model. The camera combined images until a reality was developed that had never been achieved before.

His special effects worked perfectly; frequently his production methods were unconventional.

For the main roles in *Joey* he auditioned the children of GIs stationed in south Germany because he did not like the professional child actors in Los Angeles.

To build the missiles and space stations for *Wings*, Emmerich has signed on five experienced model-builders from Frankfurt. Ordinary model-building kits are used for some of the raw materials used.

A shuttle construction kit is used for the starting ramp and a pylon crane. A model of the Second World War battleship *Scharnhorst*, has been dressed up to take 15 space helicopters.

Emmerich is fond of saying: "We have to try everything." He also often says: "I still have a lot to learn."

Joey is a collection of quotes from *Star Wars*, *Ghostbusters*, *Gremlins* and *Poltergeist*. When it was shown on television, But a Munich production firm made more money out of it than director and script-writer Emmerich. This made him realize that he needed his own firm.

So young Emmerich became his own producer and with considerable success. He produced *Joey* in 1985, a modern version of the struggle between Good and Evil. Two years later he released the fantastic tale, *Hollywood Monster*, two films that confirmed Emmerich as a major talent in German special effects films. And they were films that had a "Hollywood look" built into them to ensure success.

He made *Joey* with his friend Hubert Bartholomä, an electrical engineer. In the film they captured on celluloid "things that had never before been done in Germany."

They achieved this with animated cartoons, stop motion, models and a computer-controlled motion control camera, built by Bartholomä using the

first complete performance of Richard Wagner's *The Ring of the Nibelung* was in the brand-new Festspielhaus in Bayreuth in August, 1876. The audience included two emperors, Kaiser Wilhelm and Emperor Don Pedro II of Brazil; the King of Württemberg; the Grand Duke Carl Alexander of Weimar; and the Grand Duke of Schwerin. Also present in the glittering crowd were Tchaikovsky, Bruckner, Grieg, Saint-Saëns and Liszt. King Ludwig II of Bavaria, Wagner's devoted patron, arrived by night and left by night. He sat through the performances alone in the royal box. New productions of *The Ring* at Bayreuth are always an event. This year is no exception. Hans-Klaus Jungholz reports for the *Frankfurter Rundschau* on Harry Kupfer's production and Daniel Barenboim's handling of the score.

Opera is a fusion of various elements. It can be a mixture of individual narrative styles and rhythms, far more than the film, even if the film is director-scripted.

Opera concentrates on two aspects, music and drama. It is difficult to bring them together, but this is achieved to the most intense degree when there is tension between them.

"Primo le parole, doppio la musica," but then equally, first the music and then the action on stage. From time to time, just for a moment, they should blend together.

Richard Wagner seemed to be spell-bound by the drama, which is why he strove to make the music "invisible" and hid the orchestra from the audience's sight at the Festspielhaus in Bayreuth.

Bayreuth has clung to this tradition, and this is acceptable even if Wagner's operatic-aesthetic reasons for doing so are not entirely conclusive.

In any event the conductor is the only person at Bayreuth who has a view of the stage and the orchestra. One can conclude from this that Wagner wrote his works entirely for himself.

Many star conductors reduce this discreet concealment tendency to the exercise of narrow-minded, musical power.

In this respect Sir George Solti's appearance in a new production of *The Ring* in 1983 was instructive. He acted after the manner of a man who wanted to teach Bayreuth artists who Wagner really was.

The stage action was handled as if it were the appendage of a swanky musical ensemble, but in which the conductor came to grief all along the line — not least in the solemnity of an institution that has considerable experience in dealing with balancing the aesthetic phenomena of Wagner's musical theatre.

The unsuccessful but perhaps necessary experiment with Solti brought to fruition the idea of a new interpretation of *The Ring*, in which the artistic stress would be apportioned differently and more credibly.

East German director Harry Kupfer and Daniel Barenboim were entrusted with a new production of Wagner's indescribable tetralogy.

Kupfer made his debut at Bayreuth 10 years ago with a spectacular, ingenious production of *The Flying Dutchman*.

She regards Turkish men as very

man. The Vienna State Opera then turned down a production of *The Ring* by Kupfer that had already been announced — how could the leopard have changed its spots?

Barenboim is no new-comer to Bayreuth either. He has for many years been conductor of the Festspielhaus's production of *Tristan*.

Reliability, stability and a talent for cooperation qualified him for being entrusted with the new *Ring* more than boundless ambition.

Temperamentally the two artists could not be more different, which boded well for attractive contrasts in interpretation between the two in the new *Ring*.

After *Rheingold* nothing very precise could be said of mutually differing concepts of the work as a whole, but a few pointers were discernible.

Without any doubt Kupfer strove for a lively, effervescent, bold, virtuoso production of the action on stage. Barenboim saw himself as the one constant factor, as the measured, musical conductor.

Their divergences seemed less disturbing to them both than stimulating.

Kupfer's tireless desire for on-stage expression created an atmosphere of nervousness that was agreeably in contrast with Barenboim's placidity.

Seen in another way, the measured tempo gave the performers time to utilise to the full the whole stage area, even for comic slapstick and acrobatics.

The beginning of *Rheingold* this time, as in Lehnhoff's Munich production of March last year, is not an "original" beginning.

Before the music begins the audience sees on a palely lit stage groups of people in grey rain-coats. Alberich lies motionless by the footlights.

Bayreuth has clung to this tradition, and this is acceptable even if Wagner's operatic-aesthetic reasons for doing so are not entirely conclusive.

The point of this will be revealed later in *The Ring*. But what is clear: the drama is not set up out of a sense of natural guilt but from the very beginning it is a struggle of antagonistic, social forces.

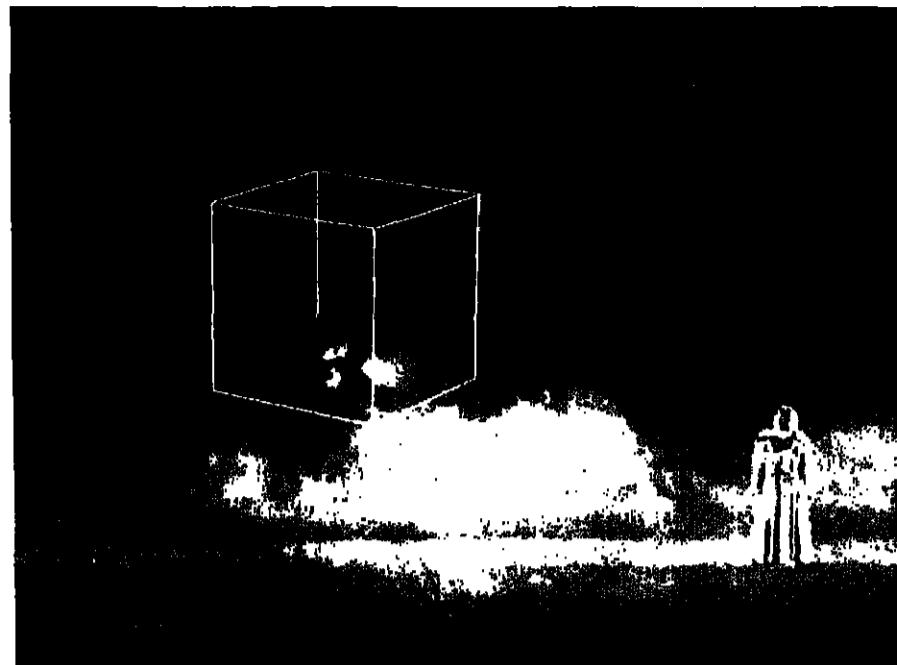
The teasing love-play by the Rhine Maidens with Alberich is neatly arranged.

The water-sprites go through a whole sequence of frivolous, lascivious, stylized, coquettish and striking body language; erotic privation, always hard on the heels of fulfilment.

Weightlessly the women glide and roll over and away from the more awkward, faun-like figure of Alberich. This is an excessively lecherous, Witches' Sabbath, ballet of phenomenal proportions. Despite all the hectic action Hilde Lelland, Annette Küttenbaum and Jane Turner sing excellently. Kupfer's

■ THE NEW BAYREUTH RING

Rainbow reflections in a mirrored Valhalla



The third act. The gods scatter gold dust. (Photo: AP)

direction of this scene was brilliant. Its like is rare.

The gods are also a long way from being the tragedian's ponderous buskins.

In the second scene they bustle on stage in high spirits with clear plastic props and laurel-leaf garlands reaching to their shoulders. They are a lively crowd of trippers, who only come to terms with the realities of irksome obligations and arduous.

The characters are sharply defined from one another. Wotan is a youthful, impetuous leader, who displays his authority with comic pathos.

Fricka is a dressy housewife, pinched and careworn, but at the same time a spoiled woman. Freia is an anxious maiden hurrying here and there.

Loge is the most extravagant character. He is a thin, little male prostitute, dressed in black with a platinum quiff and lop-sided mannerisms.

The buffoon aspects of the Giants, Fafner and Fasolt, are expressed by monster dolls with the singer's head appearing at the top.

The arms of these colossal machines (with their dreadful claw-like paws) are awkward in movement. They make distractingly gestures. An escape of air is audible so that the dolls are deflating quite a lot, giving them a grotesque doubling-up effect.

The change to the third scene shows Wotan's and Loge's descent (through a sulphurous ravine hidden by a "drain cover") into the Nibelheim Cave, in which a metal scaffolding with footbridges gradually arises.

Hans Schavernoch's sets here evoke associations with early industrialisation. The mirrored Valhalla in the second and fourth scenes is an allusion to hybrid skyscraper architecture.

The rainbow in the final scene is reflected on this building as many-coloured neon-lighting.

At the end the gods float upwards, in a

Continued from page 10

not restrictive. They treat women tenderly. I like that," she said.

Ayse now sees *Yasemin* as a film.

She has been surprised at the considerable interest in the film. "Fundamentally people think that they already know these problems and that it is all so sad. But it is a cheerful, sincere film."

She is irritated that people only see Turkish people and Turkey in terms of clichés. She pointed out that women were also suppressed in Germany.

She regards Turkish men as very charming. "They are very protective but

they treat women tenderly. I like that," she said.

Ayse then spoke about Turkey. "It is such a wonderful country." She was quite obviously looking forward to flying there to visit her family. "I shall be right alongside the sea. It is simply wonderful."

She visits Turkey at least once a year. She believes it would be very pleasant to live there in the country.

Asked if she had been changed by working in films she replied: "I think the more I can to avoid that."

All in all a promising beginning to the Ring's long期待 (期待) link to Cererem's 100th anniversary production in 1976.

Mathias Hölle and Philip Kang sang the Giants and the differences in their voices was clear.

Anne Öjväng was a dark, glowing Erda and, for this production as a whole, was exceptionally muted. Helmut Papaych played the supply evil Mime.

Bodo Brinkmann, Kurt Schreiber, and Anne Johansson sang Donner, Froh and Freia and they were well above average in their singing and performance.

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■ MEDICINE

Sacked doctors refused to work on drug with potential nuclear-war use

Bernd Richter, a 33-year-old doctor and research worker at Beechum-Wulffing in Neuss, near Düsseldorf, was sacked for refusing to work on a drug he felt was likely to be used to keep soldiers who were lethally contaminated by nuclear fallout in action for a few more hours.

He and fellow-research worker Brigitte Ludwig argued that this was a valid moral ground for refusing to work on the drug. He sued the company, a subsidiary of the Beechum Group, for wrongful dismissal. He has lost his case in two courts and has appealed to the Federal Labour Court in Kassel.

It first looked like a normal job for Richter, who had worked for the company for over five years. A new drug was to be tested on volunteers; his task was to supervise the trials.

Staff at the parent company, Britain's Beechum plc, had discovered a chemical, code-named BRL 43694, that suppressed nausea.

He was told the drug was to be marketed if the trials were successful, to suppress nausea felt by cancer patients who underwent chemical therapy.

Then he and Brigitte Ludwig learnt that the company had an entirely different use in mind. In an internal research paper this further potential was defined as follows:

"If radiation sickness, caused by cancer therapy or in the wake of nuclear

warfare, could be treated or prevented by a 5HT receptor antagonist, the market potential for a substance of this kind would be significantly greater."

Neither of the two doctors wanted to have anything more to do with developing a drug evidently envisaged for military use in the event of nuclear warfare. They downed test-tubes, arguing that this could not be reconciled with their Hippocratic oath.

Richter feels developing an anti-emetic for use in connection with cancer therapy makes sense.

In connection with chemical bombardment of cancer cells to impede cell growth patients are often so sick that treatment has to be abandoned. Existing anti-emetics are inadequate, he says.

The company first tried to persuade the two doctors to change their minds, then brought heavy pressure to bear and finally sacked them.

They sued for wrongful dismissal but the dismissal was upheld by courts in Mönchengladbach and Düsseldorf and has now been taken to the Federal Labour Court in Kassel.

The management were first taken by surprise and tried to persuade the two

doctors that their suspicions were unfounded. The parent company's research director, Mr Soulal, in charge of a research staff of 2,000, visited Neuss to assure them that military use was not the primary consideration.

He added that Nato would naturally be supplied with samples of the drug for test purposes if it were to express interest.

The two sacked doctors paint a horrifying picture of the military potential. Soldiers suffering from nausea caused by exposure to lethal nuclear fallout are to give themselves an intravenous jab of the new drug to enable them to fight on.

Richter sarcastically describes soldiers in this position as "living dead transformed by recourse to the drug into temporary fighting machines."

They must, he wrote, be objective, relevant grounds of some importance, such as glorification of war.

This was not the case when a doctor engaged in chemical research refused to work on a drug designed to alleviate, in the short term, the results of radioactive bombardment, thereby making nuclear warfare more conceivable in the doctor's view.

That, of course, is precisely how Bernd Richter sees it.

"My conscience," he argues, "will not allow me to work on developing a drug the use of which is under consideration in connection with nuclear warfare and which is intended to keep lethally contaminated soldiers fighting fit for a short while.

"All doctors would be helpless in the event of a nuclear war and we must counteract the least development in this direction.

"If combat uniforms were to be fitted out with a battery of drugs, up to and including the final suicide injection, that would be wonderfully suggestive for the soldiers concerned. Toying with the idea would then probably be a likelier proposition."

Judge Wirth of the Düsseldorf labour court does not agree. "The grounds the plaintiff states for his conflict of conscience," he ruled, "do not justify his refusal to work."

The plaintiff was not required to identify with the various uses to which the drug might be put. His research work was, in value terms, neutral.

Besides, the two plaintiffs had little or nothing to do with the people whose job it would be to decide how the finished product might be used.

Last but not least: "The idea that a substance of this kind might make nuclear warfare likelier is unrealistic."

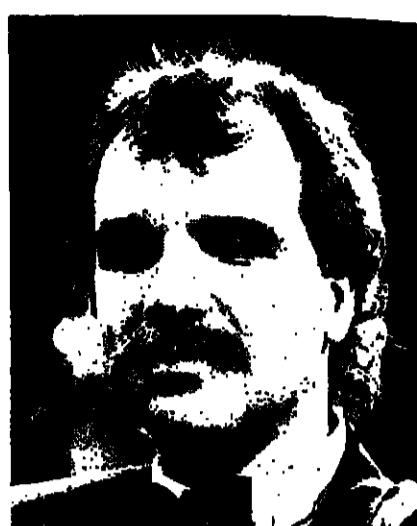
The courts are evidently also worried by the prospect of an "inflation" of cases involving grounds of conscience if they were to accept as valid argument the fact that someone was required to work on the technical wherewithal for implementing convictions that ran counter to his or her own.

"Yet that was exactly what is at issue," Richter argues. "Everyone agrees that you have a conscience and are entitled to have one. But are you entitled to act on it?"

"Is an employed person entitled to refuse to obey his employer's instructions on conscientious grounds?"

Six weeks before the Düsseldorf court of appeal ruled against the two doctors the case was mentioned in a magazine article by Otto Rudolf Kissel, president of the Federal Labour Court.

With express reference to this parti-



Claiming wrongful dismissal . . . Bernd Richter.

(Photo: Burkhard May)

cular case the country's seniormost labour judge outlined in an article in the *Neue Zeitschrift für Arbeits- und Sozialrecht* what reasons he felt were valid for refusing to do work on grounds of conscience.

They must, he wrote, be objective, relevant grounds of some importance, such as glorification of war.

This was not the case when a doctor engaged in chemical research refused to work on a drug designed to alleviate, in the short term, the results of radioactive bombardment, thereby making nuclear warfare more conceivable in the doctor's view.

That goes beyond the pain barrier and sounds eight times louder than a jackhammer or pneumatic drill.

Its possible effects on children include damage to the immune system, loss of hearing, high blood pressure and behavioural upsets.

Children of both sexes up to the age of four, and girls in general, are most likely to be affected, the report notes, taking care to sound a note of extreme caution in its interpretation.

Scientific findings on the consequences of noise made by low-flying military aircraft are not yet available, so the survey breaks entirely new ground.

Besides, it is only a preliminary study designed to arrive at initial findings and to pave the way for full-scale research.

Its findings, reached mainly from interviewing children, are thus not representative.

Simulated flights to which adults were exposed in laboratory conditions have been found, when extremely loud, to lead to an increase in cortisol, a hormone that occurs in the cortex of the suprarenal or adrenal gland.

This response was less in evidence where what might be classified as "normal" flights were involved.

Kindergarten children showed similar reactions when a fighter jet flight was simulated by loudspeaker. Some children showed such strange behaviour that they had to be sent to a child psychiatrist for treatment.

■ BEHAVIOUR

Low-flying plane noise 'threat to children'

Exposure to the sounds of low-flying aircraft can lead to behavioural disturbances among children, according to a report by the Federal Health Office in Berlin.

The report, one of the first on the subject, is unable to rule out long-term health repercussions.

The material was compiled in Area 7, a low-flying area round Hesselberg in northern Bavaria.

In Area 7 Nato jet pilots are allowed to fly at altitudes as low as 75 metres (229ft) to test defence preparedness.

Most flights — there are up to 70 a day in this area — reach peaks of 95-100 decibels, but Imme Curiel and Hartmut Ising of the Berlin agency's institute of water, soil and atmospheric hygiene have registered noise levels of up to 125 decibels.

That goes beyond the pain barrier and sounds eight times louder than a jackhammer or pneumatic drill.

Its possible effects on children include damage to the immune system, loss of hearing, high blood pressure and behavioural upsets.

Children in the first class of primary school in Area 7 were found to suffer more frequently from mumps and measles, which could be due to the presumed higher output of cortisol and the resulting upset to the immune system.

In bank lobbies and the larger sales-rooms of furniture dealers background music provides an acoustic wall hanging that makes rooms pleasant and offsets the hustle and bustle of city life and the mighty roar of traffic.

"We don't work with drums and trumpets. Our aim is to play harmonious music for relaxation," he says. Background music is designed as an accompaniment and audiences aren't expected or required to pay deliberate attention.

In bank lobbies and the larger sales-rooms of furniture dealers background music provides an acoustic wall hanging that makes rooms pleasant and offsets the hustle and bustle of city life and the mighty roar of traffic.

It benefits from the individual characteristics of national musical taste having levelled out over the years. Germans are no longer as keen on operetta music as they once were.

So the sales prospects of music made in New York to cater for international tastes seem likely to have improved in the Federal Republic. But that is precisely what worries critics such as Susanne Brandenburg.

"People's ears are being bunged up with piped music," she argues. "They can no longer stand silence."

Hans-Jürgen Moritz

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, Munich, 13 July 1988)

One man's nice piped music is another's psycho terror

Piped music is gaining ground. One armed bandits pay out their jackpot to an accompaniment in three-four time; lifts head sky-high to the sound of violins; and fast-food restaurants play hot music to boost sales of lukewarm hamburgers.

More and more rooms open to the public are being transformed into concert halls where supermarket customers, rull travellers or patients in doctor's surgeries tread on carpets of melody.

Views differ between musicologists, psychologists and salesmen of "functional music" on the need and effect of this musical entertainment.

Experts have been known to warn of duress to a musical accompaniment and of psycho-terror.

Michael Hartmann, managing director of a Düsseldorf company that markets background music, sees his product as sounding nothing but the most pleasant of notes.

It fulfills man's natural desire for harmony, providing an acoustic wall hanging that makes rooms pleasant and offsets the hustle and bustle of city life and the mighty roar of traffic.

The report may stress the need not to jump to conclusions, with proportions of less than one per cent in some cases, but it sees the "possibility of damage to hearing and greater frequency of behavioural upsets in Area 7 occurring in connection with low-flying aircraft in the area."

Children in the first class of primary school in Area 7 were found to suffer more frequently from mumps and measles, which could be due to the presumed higher output of cortisol and the resulting upset to the immune system.

Symptoms such as insomnia, nightmares, fright and anxiety may also be due to the noise of low-flying aircraft.

Twenty-four children undergoing psychiatric treatment with these and other symptoms were checked in greater detail; in 19 cases a link with low-flying aircraft noise was felt to be at least probable.

Overflights simulated in laboratory conditions will no longer be sufficient when the full-scale survey is undertaken, the Berlin research scientists say. To gain a clearer and more detailed idea of the effect of low-altitude overflights jet pilots will need to fly low over test persons' heads to order, as it were.

Only then can we be sure whether the noise they make may really be classified as a health hazard.

Dieter Schub

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 23 July 1988)

selected for its lack of height and depth, is also, as he sees it, "musically feeble-minded."

Frankfurt music therapist Susanne Brandenburg takes her criticism a step further. She warns against the trend toward enforced musical uniformity and music no-one might want to listen to yet no-one can avoid hearing.

She even has visions of background music as psycho-terror and potential manipulation.

Herr Hartmann will hear nothing of claims that his music is intended to make people work faster and harder — like battery hens bombarded with music designed to boost egg-laying.

Functional, or background, music is attuned to the biorhythm and to man's "work readiness curve," yet the aim is anything but to boost output.

He says his music is always geared to the lowest common denominator. Most programmes piped from his firm's eight studios are recorded by the parent company in New York.

It benefits from the individual characteristics of national musical taste having levelled out over the years. Germans are no longer as keen on operetta music as they once were.

So the sales prospects of music made in New York to cater for international tastes seem likely to have improved in the Federal Republic. But that is precisely what worries critics such as Susanne Brandenburg.

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Hans-Jürgen Moritz

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, Munich, 13 July 1988)

Continued from page 9

rock. The *autobahn* has been completed but one of the two tunnels, plus a wide-ranging network of side-tunnels, will be closed to traffic for a while to enable Gallex and other scientific experiments to go ahead.

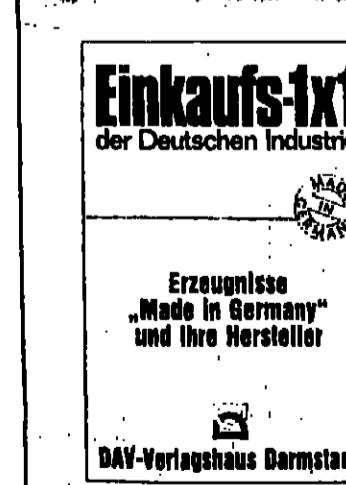
Gallex has a competitor. The Soviet Union has already collected 60 tons of gallium in the Caucasus for the same purpose.

Oddly enough, US research facilities are associated with both projects: the Brookhaven National Laboratory with Gallex, the Los Alamos National Laboratory with the Soviet project.

Rainer Klüting

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 23 July 1988)

220,000 suppliers of 75,000 products 'made in Germany'



Who manufactures what?

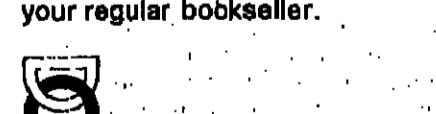
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A British athlete, Jeff Gutteridge, has been banned for life after anabolic steroids were found in his urine. Gutteridge, who competed in the pole vault in the 1984 Olympics, had been hoping to be selected for Seoul. In 1987, a German modern pentathlon athlete, Birgit Dressel, died from a "toxic-allergic" reaction. She had been "pumped full of medication." In this article for the Hamburg weekly, *Die Zeit*, Josef-Otto Freudenreich looks at the problem of sport and drugs and at the doctors who hover at the sidelines. He looks at what has happened since Birgit Dressel's death and examines whether or not the German sports authorities are likely to hit offenders as hard as the British have hit Gutteridge.

Athletes can't function without their doctors. When they stand on the winner's dais, the figure of the doctor is spiritual at their side and physically not much further away.

A Freiburg professor, Joseph Keul, is never far away when Boris Becker is on court; and Heinz Liesen, an internal medicine specialist from Paderborn, helped winter Olympic competitors open the champagne at Calgary.

And in a clinic in Freiburg, a doctor called Armin Klümper keeps letters of thanks from grateful athletes on the wall of his *Sporttraumatologische Spezialambulanz* (special clinic to treat sport trauma).

Ninety per cent of the top German athletes make their way to Klümper's clinic at An den Heilquelle 6 (Nr. 6, Street of the Curing Waters). High jumper Dietmar Mügenburg says Klümper is for me The Champ.

And decathlete Siegfried Wentz, who is a medical student, said it was "miraculous" that just a few days before the world track-and-field championships in Rome in 1987, Klümper gave him an injection which rid him of Achilles tendon trouble.

They were the good days. Then something happened to shake the belief in sports medicine: on 10 April 1987, a 26-year-old modern pentathlon exponent called Birgit Dressel died. She had been pumped so full of medication, that their effects could no longer be controlled and died of "toxic-allergic reaction".

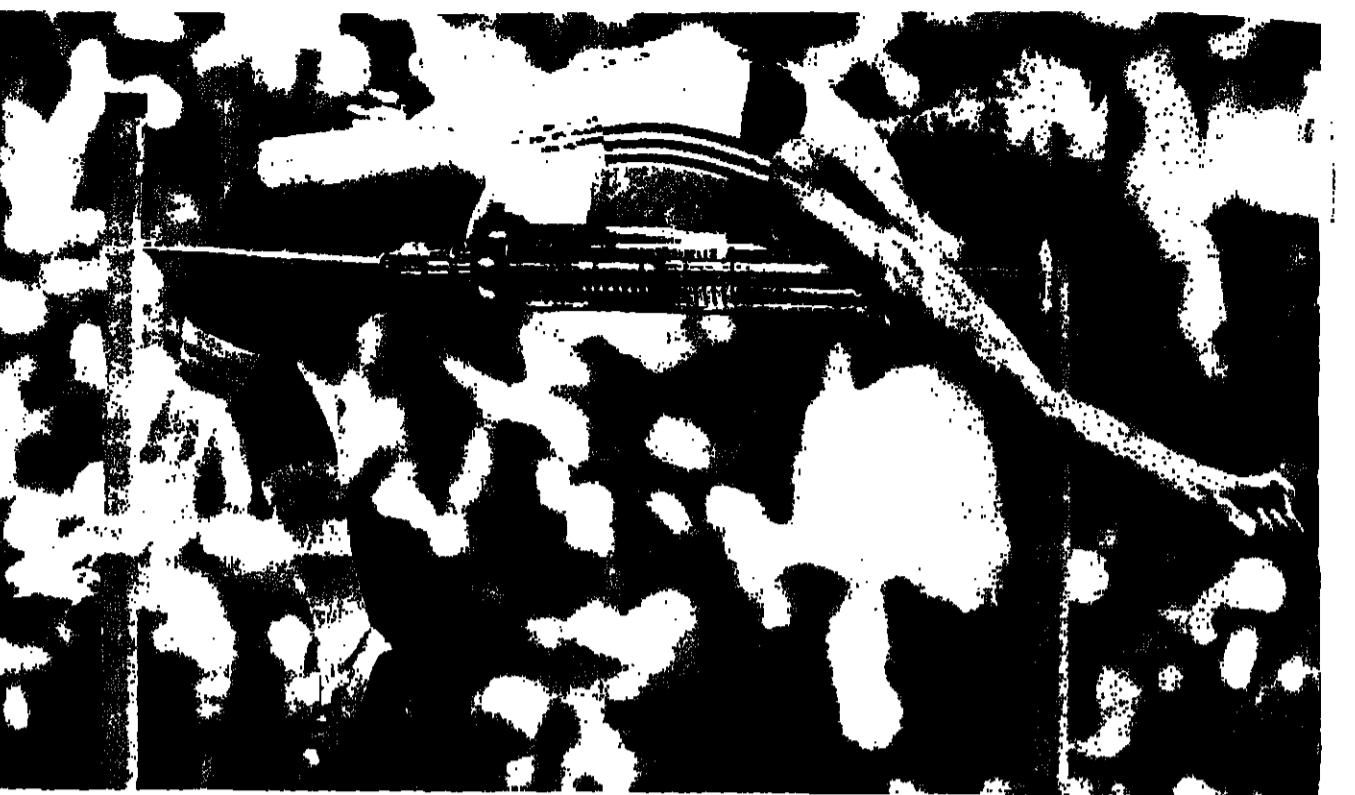
Even now, no more accurate definition of death has been arrived at and no culprit has been found. According to the state prosecution in Mainz, that the cause of death could not be determined accurately enough to demonstrate any carelessness or culpability by doctors.

Dressel was a client of Klümper from 1981 until 24 February 1987. The prosecutor found that the treatment "promoted the toxic-allergic reaction." Klümper, a radiologist, has always maintained that he was in no way responsible for her death.

If the nature of Frau Dressel's medical treatment remains mysterious, the attitude of the sports authorities to sports medicine remains perplexing.

It is often complained that sports medicine in this country is in a lamentable state, but nothing is done. The "title" of sports doctor is obtained at weekend courses. There is no form of registration. Behind this are problems of status.

Professor Manfred Steinbach, himself once a competitive long jumper, is now employed by the Bonn Ministry for



(Photo: dpa/Munzinger: Die Zeit)

■ DRUGS IN SPORT

Injured? The doctor is in his clinic in the Street of the Curing Waters

Family, Women and Health. He puts it this way: "One runs to the field with his little case. The other crouches in the first row of the centre court. That advances their status in minus amounts. It is to be wondered that all this overt activity is performed as an exercise in emancipation that is, to win recognition from fellow doctors."

He says that Klümper works in this border area "between school medicine and metaphysics."

Athletes, potential medal winners, swear by their doctors. Willi Daume, president of the national Olympic Committee, delivered an *amende honorable* in relation to the Dresser affair at the request of Klümper earlier this year.

The athletes obviously agreed with the sentiment. About 90 per cent voted for him to be appointed as the Olympic doctor in Seoul (in the meantime, he has declined on the grounds that he has too much work); the other 10 per cent abstained.

More athletes than ever now head for An den Heilquelle 6. And Klümper has not changed his methods of treatment because he sees no reason to.

He reassures doubters: "Do you really believe that we would continue to employ the same methods if there was even the slightest doubt that our medicine was responsible for the death of Birgit?"

The only senior official who has been openly critical is the president of the German track and field association, Eberhard Munzert. Startled by concerned parents who have asked him if they perhaps should not send their children to Klümper, he went on the offensive.

He said that in the year after Birgit Dressel's death, nothing had changed. Instead of getting to grips with basic questions about how athletes could be helped and how they could be hurt, it was as if nothing had happened.

Some leading athletes put more faith in pills and injections than in their athletic capabilities. He was the only one to vote against the nomination of Klümper for Seoul and he persevered against the majority. He indirectly threatened to resign when he said: "If such a situation were to become normal, it would no longer be my sport."

Munzert, a lawyer from Bielefeld, gives the appearance of being a sort of moral fossil standing away from the realities of top-class sport. Certainly he would appear to have allies in the Bonn President, Richard von Weizsäcker, who has warned about "Spritzensport" (spritzens means to inject) in the International Olympic Committee, which makes constant references to fighting doping (but doesn't actually do anything about it); and in the German national sports body, which has a charter (which, in practise, earns only mocking laughter).

People from Munzert's own association tell him cynically — and to his face — that athletes are old enough to inject themselves to death if they think that they have to. The German sports federation reacted by warning him in writing to stop saying such things.

Ommo Gruppe, vice-president of the DSB and head of its drugs committee, conceded that there is a certain amount of turning in circles. One sign of this hopelessness is the DSB's hopes that the demands of commerce will help; if money is to keep on coming into the sport through sponsorship, it must maintain a clean image. Otherwise, it would cease being a target for advertisers.

On the other hand, it is this very commercialisation which is drawing into its grip ever more relentlessly everybody involved: athletes, coaches, officials, doctors.

The record performance has become the yardstick of all things; it sets the norm. Thus training is geared to achieving ever new heights.

This means stretching the body to the limit and more. A weightlifter who lifts every day say, 110 tonnes in training, needs say, 11,000 calories. But he cannot consume that amount in natural ways.

German weightlifter Karl-Heinz Radischinsky looked about in the marketplace and realised that the demand was there. So he became a dealer in anabolic steroids. Radischinsky won a gold medal at Los Angeles in 1984. For his business dealing, he was fined 35,000 marks and given an 18 months suspended jail sentence. But it would be no surprise in the current situation if he were to take part in Seoul.

The pressure on athletes is enormous. There are more and more meetings around the world. Athletes are under constant pressure from both associations and sponsors to compete.

As a result, recuperation pauses insufficiently. Health suffers. There is constant risk of infectious illness. Killing

Continued on page 16

DIE ZEIT

sury on medical grounds, it doesn't interest me the slightest if they are on a list of banned substances or not."

Heinz Liesen talks about getting an athlete fit again after injury — which brings treatment into an area where the border between medical treatment and artificially boosting performance is extremely difficult to determine.

Professor Steinbach calls this attitude a "step into the doping mentality." On the other hand, Klümper and Liesen want more liberal drug regulations — and today rather tomorrow.

Liesen heads the sports medicine institute at the University of Paderborn and looks after the West German national football team. When he appeared at a hearing of a Bundestag committee dealing with sport on the subject of the dangers

■ HORIZONS

Berlin schools worried about attraction of pupils to trappings of neo-Nazism

A larm is growing over continuing reports of neo-Nazi activities in Berlin schools.

Swastikas are painted on walls; leaflets asking: "Do you want to be a German minority in your school one day?" are being distributed; skinheads greet other pupils with "Sieg Heil."

In one report, the education authorities heard about one pupil refusing to visit the Anne Frank House in Amsterdam on a school trip because, "as an Aryan," he could not be expected to enter a Jewish house.

In December 1987, school newspaper editors were threatened with telephone calls and hand-written notices about the "damned Jews." The notices were signed by "Obergruppenführer Eichmann." Beatings with iron bars were promised.

Is this just the tip of the iceberg? Over the past 10 years, Berlin schools have reported fewer than 10 cases per school year, four in 1986, seven in 1987.

But teachers say daubing on walls has increased and so has the number of neo-Nazi sentiments. Many are not passed on because teachers sometimes take action on the spot.

Berlin's security officials reported 27 cases of extreme-right wing criminal offences in schools in 1987. Summons are constantly being issued for scribbling on walls, usually against "persons unknown."

Who can present Darwin's theory on the origin of species and Mendel's biological theory on heredity without dealing with the Nazi misuse of these theories?

Who can talk about modern art without being informed about the Nazis' "popular sentiment" idea and "degenerate art" despised by the Nazis?"

A Berlin state assembly education committee hearing decided that number of instruction hours laid down for dealing with the Third Reich should not be a maximum.

"On the one hand this complaint makes of the schools a scapegoat because they do nothing, then admits that too much is expected of the schools. It is accepted that only to limited extent can schools correct or affect a person's social attitudes."

Berlin legislation makes schools responsible for training people "to oppose the ideology of National Socialism and all other political teachings that strive for domination by means of violence."

Recommended reading in secondary modern schools includes *The Diary of Anne Frank*, Anna Segher's *The Seventh Cross*, *The Investigation by Peter*

Continued from page 14

per remembers Birgit Dressel as an example of an athlete prone to infection. It was one of her main problems. Treatment with substances to strengthen the immune system reduced the frequency of these flu-like afflictions. And this enabled her to train more and improve her performances.

All of which is the key to earning money. In contrast to athletes of earlier generations, athletes today have to be careful not only about joining a competition but also their existence as well-paid professionals disguised as amateurs.

Probably no one knows the reality of high-performance sport better than Klümper himself. He has been looking after top athletes for 27 years and "would take his shirt off his back for them."

He says, he has paid more than 100,000 marks for his clinic out of his

Weiss, Horvath's *Jugend ohne Gott*, Becker's *Jakob der Lügner* and Alfred Andersch's *Der Vater eines Mörders*.

The Senate's education department has encouraged an extension of classroom teaching by inviting people who lived through the Nazi era to talk to pupils to look out for memorials and visit the former concentration camps at Sachsenhausen, Buchenwald or Auschwitz.

Teaching aims should concentrate on "an understanding of the resistance against every form of tyranny" and "an understanding of the inhumanity of the Nazi system of persecution and extermination."

After a visit to Auschwitz, one boy said: "Until I visited Auschwitz it was all the same to me what nationality I was. But at the Auschwitz Memorial I pondered for the first time that I was German and that it was Germans, who had committed these crimes."

"I'm not responsible for these crimes, but I am duty-bound to see that knowledge about Auschwitz is passed on in Germany."

The Thomas Mann Secondary Modern School — named as representing a number of others — has put on an exhibition "Young people in Reinickendorf from 1933 to 1945" based on class projects, interviews with contemporaries, documents obtained from archives and photographs from the period.

Berlin's official photographic archives have given their support to the exhibition and have loaned 86 16-mm films, seven super-8 films, 81 recordings, 15 long-playing recordings, photographs and videos free of charge. The contents of the exhibition are constantly being widened and brought up to date.

The Educational Council, a subordinate educational body set up by Berlin's senator responsible for educational affairs, has given a helping hand with publicity and academic assistance, and has organised specialist conferences to interest teachers.

It has also organised touring exhibitions, the most successful being "Nazi Dictatorship — Neo-Nazism" and "The world of Anne Frank from 1929 to 1945."

This last exhibition was linked to the Anne Frank newspaper produced by pupils and gave them an opportunity of learning what the day-to-day life of a persecuted child was like. It has proved

own pocket. And he is always ready in the evenings to share a bottle of wine with any who drop in for a chat.

And few know better than he the sometimes miserable training conditions and the unrealistic demands of unqualified trainers, the unrealistic training programmes in which nothing is more certain than that a muscle will sooner or later tear.

Klümper has been treating cases like that for years — for the cause of the problem — the training — remains untreated.

This ability to treat injured creates not only an apparently unlimited trust by the athlete but also a reciprocal dependence.

In 1986, when Jürgen Hellingen was competing in the championships in Rome, he wanted a helicopter to wait outside the stadium to take him off if anything happened. He says, he has paid more than 100,000 marks for his clinic out of his

to be a successful way of informing people of Anne Frank's age.

It has also been a useful means of offering teachers more training, because factual and educational problems are hidden in dealing with a complex theme such as our complicated history. There is always the question of current references and comparisons.

Young people come forward with a fresh outlook and new questions. They know no taboos.

But despite the richness of the material there are many uncertainties in teaching and there are still matters open to question.

Indeed there is an increase in neo-Nazi activities and the number of swastikas daubed on walls after lessons dealing with the National Socialist theme.

Teachers are already concerned that organising revision of the lessons can have the opposite effect on pupils to that hoped for, which politically and educationally would be indefensible.

Social scientist Werner Hubermehl from Bielefeld said that "neo-Nazi activities in schools were concerned in many cases, but not all, with protest. It is for many less an approval of fascism than a rejection of wrong placed anti-fascism."

The protest behaviour of some pupils against one-sided indoctrination is worth considering.

Professor Fritz Vilmar of Berlin's Free University wrote: "Anti-fascism is no good as a slogan. Anyone who comes along under this label must be prepared to be put to the test."

The crucial question is: What does the anti-fascist think about violence? Is he prepared to criticise unconditionally Communist ideology and dictatorship, as in East Germany, and reject it as he rejects fascist dictatorship and ideology?

If there are any doubts then the anti-fascist is only speaking half the truth about anti-democratic forces in our time. Political extremism can come dressed up in various ways."

Another difficulty is that the perplexity of teachers who can no longer be contemporaries of the events of the Nazi period is not identical with the perplexity of pupils.

For the pupils the National Socialism of history is the same as their understanding of the period of the Third Reich.

Provocative comments are made if pupils have the feeling that the teacher is trying to indoctrinate, particularly if the teacher gets too emotional and moralistic.

After an "anti-fascist tour of the city," organised by Berlin's youth club organisation, that has conducted over 30,000 to the places famous for the labour movement and the resistance, comments were overheard about "a propaganda tour" or complaints about a lack of objectivity.

Educational problems are in the offing if a newspaper report contradicts what pupils are told by their parents or grandparents.

These difficulties have to be overcome. Schools and parents should answer the questions posed by the younger generation, persistently and patiently as regards the facts and with tolerance and a democratic sense, putting material before them and always listening to what the young people have to say.

Hanna-Renate Laurien said: "Let us discuss with young school children about the Anne Frank exhibition. We are looking for teaching conferences, projects and conferences on this theme. There are a lot of possibilities, I am sure."

"Let us show in Berlin and to people outside Berlin how a free society can come to terms with history," said Josef Seiring.

(Die Zeit, Hamburg, 29 July 1988)